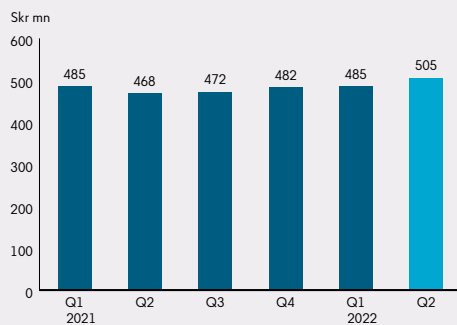


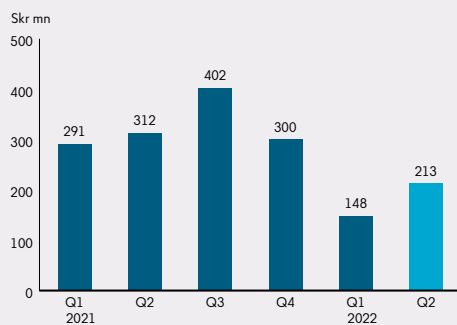
Interim report
January–June 2022



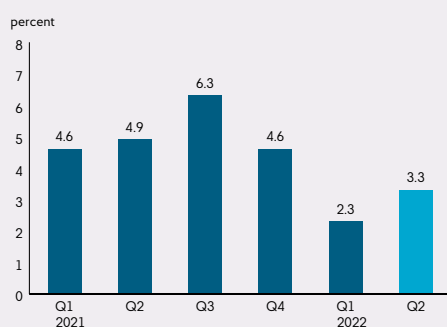
Net interest income, quarterly



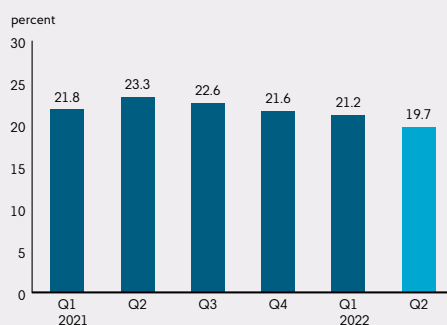
Operating profit, quarterly



After-tax return on equity, quarterly



Total capital ratio, quarterly



January-June 2022

(Compared to the period January-June 2021)

- Net interest income Skr 990 million (1H21: Skr 953 million)
- Operating profit Skr 361 million (1H21: Skr 603 million)
- Net profit Skr 287 million (1H21: Skr 479 million)
- New lending Skr 69.8 billion (1H21: Skr 38.1 billion)
- New green lending¹ Skr 6.4 billion (1H21: -)
- New green borrowing Skr 9.0 billion (1H21: 4.0 billion)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 72 (1H21: Skr 120)
- After-tax return on equity 2.8 percent (1H21: 4.8 percent)

April-June 2022

(Compared to the period April-June 2021)

- Net interest income Skr 505 million (2Q21: Skr 468 million)
- Operating profit Skr 213 million (2Q21: Skr 312 million)
- Net profit Skr 171 million (2Q21: Skr 248 million)
- New lending Skr 45.4 billion (2Q21: Skr 23.2 billion)
- New green lending¹ Skr 5.5 billion (2Q21: -)
- New green borrowing Skr 7.5 billion (2Q21: 1.6 billion)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 43 (2Q21: Skr 62)
- After-tax return on equity 3.3 percent (2Q21: 4.9 percent)

Equity and balances

(Compared to December 31, 2021)

- Total capital ratio 19.7 percent (year-end 2021: 21.6 percent)
- Total assets Skr 360.9 billion (year-end 2021: Skr 333.6 billion)
- Loans, outstanding and undisbursed Skr 330.8 billion (year-end 2021: Skr 291.1 billion)

¹ New key performance indicator to which there is no comparative historical information.

SEK plays an increasingly important role in times of economic turbulence

Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the subsequent war between the two countries, which has now been ongoing for four months, continued to impact the world economy in significant ways in the second quarter. Human suffering and refugee flows caused by the war continue to increase and we join the international community in condemning the invasion.

SEK provides stable financing to Sweden's export industry and we remain strong in these troubled times. Our business is expanding amidst increased uncertainty and a deteriorating macroeconomic outlook. In this year's second quarter, we posted strong net interest income of Skr 505 million and a high volume of new lending at Skr 45.4 billion. Year-on-year, net interest income increased 8 percent despite a negative risk tax effect of Skr 27 million, and new lending increased 96 percent. We have noted a substantial increase in demand for working capital finance from Swedish exporters as well as demand for export credits, relating primarily to Swedish exports in the telecom sector. To meet the increased demand for financing, we raised EUR 700 million during the quarter through a green bond offering under our new sustainability bond framework. Our strong position as an issuer in the global market helps provide Sweden's export industry with access to stable and secure financing despite difficult market conditions.

For the second quarter, we posted a return on equity after tax of 3.3 percent and a net profit of Skr 171 million. The lower net profit compared to the first six months of the previous year is the result of unrealized valuation effects of financial instruments, which have had a negative impact on the net result of financial transactions. The negative valuation effects are expected to decrease as the instruments mature.

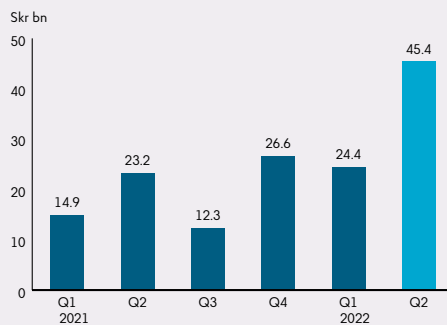
Following a strong first quarter, we posted net interest income of Skr 990 million for the first six months, up 4 percent compared to the first half of 2021. At the same time, we reached a new lending volume for the first six months of Skr 69.8 billion, up 83 percent on the first half of 2021. Taking into account the negative impact of unrealized valuation effects of financial instruments, return on equity after tax in the first half of the year was 2.8 percent.

We are strongly capitalized with good liquidity and we remain ready to continue to meet Sweden's export industry's financing needs during a period of increased uncertainty and turbulent capital markets.

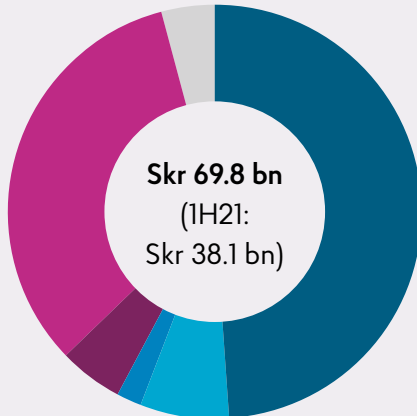


Magnus Montan
Chief Executive Officer

New lending, quarterly



SEK's markets for new lending January-June 2022



- Sweden 49% (1H21: 39%)
- Western Europe excl. Sweden 7% (1H21: 23%)
- Japan 2% (1H21: 3%)
- Non-Japan Asia 0% (1H21: 0%)
- Middle East/Africa 5% (1H21: 19%)
- North America 33% (1H21: 13%)
- Latin America 4% (1H21: 3%)
- Central and Eastern Europe 0% (1H21: 0%)

High demand for financing from SEK

SEK's mission to provide financing solutions for Sweden's export industry becomes increasingly important in times of great uncertainty. The high new lending volumes noted in the first quarter continued through the second quarter. SEK achieved a higher new lending volume for the first six months of 2022 amounting to Skr 69.8 billion, up 83 percent year-on-year. From a historical perspective, these high lending volumes can only be compared with new lending volumes in the first six months of 2009 (the financial crisis) and 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic). The company posted growth of nearly 11 percent in its total lending in the first six months of the year.

The high new lending volumes stem both from high demand for working capital finance from Swedish exporters as well as from major export credits to the United States and Africa. In the United States, SEK has supported exports of telecom equipment from Ericsson. In Africa, SEK has, together with the Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN) and international banks, financed a major maternity clinic at a hospital in Ghana's capital, Accra. The financing is a result of the investments in major international projects conducted by the Swedish government's Team Sweden initiative and which, in this case, led to increased exports for some 40 Swedish exporters.

SEK's focus on increasing its client portfolio and on being able to offer access to Sweden's export credit system to more Swedish companies has been highly successful in the first six months of the year. SEK achieved a 4.8 percent increase in the number of clients, which is in line with this year's target of a 10 percent increase.

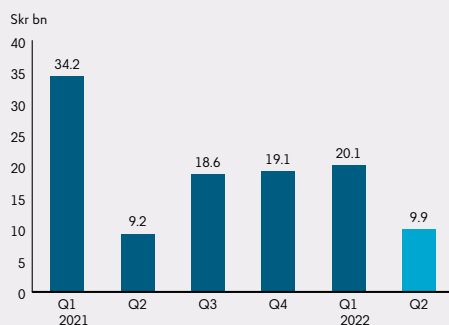
SEK's new lending

Skr bn	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Lending to Swedish exporters ¹	27.5	10.7	25.1
Lending to exporters' customers ²	42.3	27.4	51.9
Total	69.8	38.1	77.0
<i>of which green lending³</i>	9%	-	15%
<i>of which CIRR-loans</i>	21%	24%	15%

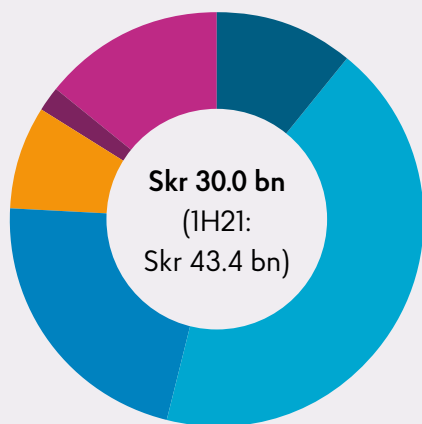
- 1 Of which Skr 6.1 billion (1H21: Skr 0.7 billion; year-end 2021: Skr 2.6 billion) had not been disbursed at period end.
- 2 Of which Skr 14.1 billion (1H21: Skr 11.1 billion; year-end 2021: Skr 18.6 billion) had not been disbursed at period end.
- 3 New key performance indicator to which there is no comparative historical information.



New borrowing, quarterly
Long-term borrowing



SEK's markets for new borrowing
Long-term borrowing, January-June 2022



- Nordic countries 11% (1H21: 10%)
- Europe excl. Nordic countries 43% (1H21: 29%)
- Japan 22% (1H21: 17%)
- Non-Japan Asia 8% (1H21: 13%)
- Middle East/Africa 2% (1H21: 2%)
- North America 14% (1H21: 28%)
- Latin America 0% (1H21: 1%)

Successful EUR issue under new sustainability framework

The operating environment continues to be characterized by uncertainty and demand for financing from SEK is increasing. SEK has a good reputation in the global markets and has had good access to financing in the first six months of 2022. Despite difficult market conditions, SEK has been able to meet the increased demand for financing and to remain a stable and secure financing partner for Sweden's export industry. In the year's first quarter, SEK substantially increased its short-term borrowing and continued to maintain a regular presence in the short-term borrowing market through the second quarter, albeit with slightly lower volumes. SEK's new long-term borrowing, with maturities of at least one year, amounted to Skr 30 billion in the first six months of the year and new short-term borrowing totaled Skr 31 billion in the same period.

The company therefore has high liquidity for new lending and is well prepared to continue to meet the future financing needs of Sweden's export industry, even during these turbulent times characterized by highly volatile financial markets and reduced market liquidity.

In June of this year, SEK conducted a public offering of a EUR 700 million five-year fixed-rate green bond. The bond was issued under SEK's sustainability bond framework, which is an umbrella framework for green, social and sustainability bonds linked to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The offering was well-received by investors.

SEK's focus on increasing the share of green lending generates additional possibilities for issuing green bonds. The EUR-denominated green bond, together with the additional green bonds SEK has issued in the Swedish market in the first six months of 2022, resulted in a total volume of new green borrowing of Skr 9 billion in the first six months of 2022, up Skr 5 billion compared to the same period in 2021.

SEK's borrowing			
Skr bn	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
New long-term borrowing	30.0	43.4	81.1
New short-term borrowing	31.3	1.8	6.4
New green borrowing	9.0	4.0	6.1
Outstanding senior debt	315.4	281.2	295.0
Repurchase and redemption of own debt	1.0	0.8	1.5



January-June 2022

Operating profit amounted to Skr 361 million (1H21: Skr 603 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 287 million (1H21: Skr 479 million). The lower net profit compared with the same period in the previous year is explained by unrealized valuation effects of financial instruments which had a negative effect on the net results of financial transactions.

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to Skr 990 million (1H21: Skr 953 million), representing an increase of 4 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. During the period, a weaker Swedish krona contributed to higher interest income. On January 1, 2022, a new risk tax on credit institutions was introduced in Sweden. Net interest income was negatively affected by the risk tax of Skr 54 million.

The table below shows average interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

Skr bn, average	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Change
Total lending	250.1	226.7	10%
Liquidity investments	68.0	63.0	8%
Interest-bearing assets	329.4	306.9	7%
Interest-bearing liabilities	305.2	284.3	7%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to Skr -262 million (1H21: Skr -8 million). The first half of 2022 was volatile with large movement in the market. The results are mainly attributable to unrealized value changes of financial instruments driven by cross-currency basis spreads, increased credit spreads in the liquidity portfolio and increased interest rates. The negative valuation effects are expected to decrease as the instruments mature.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses amounted to Skr -335 million (1H21: Skr -326 million), an increase of 3 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase in operating expenses is mainly due to increased personnel and depreciation costs. No provision was made for the individual variable remuneration program (1H21: Skr 4 million).

Net credit losses

Net credit losses amounted to Skr -17 million (1H21: Skr 1 million). Net credit losses were mainly attributable to increased provisions for expected credit losses for exposures in stage 1 and stage 3, offset by decreased provisions for expected credit losses for exposures in stage 2, as well as recovered credit losses.

SEK's IFRS 9 model is based on a business cycle parameter. The business cycle parameter reflects the general risk of default in each probability of default (PD) segment and should reflect the general risk of default in the economy, see Note 4. Due to the current

macroeconomic uncertainty, SEK has made an overall adjustment according to management's assessment.

Loss allowances as of June 30, 2022, amounted to Skr -198 million compared to Skr -164 million as of December 31, 2021, of which exposures in stage 3 amounted to Skr -56 million (year-end 2021: Skr -48 million).

The provision ratio amounted to 0.06 percent (year-end 2021: 0.06 percent).

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr -74 million (1H21: Skr -124 million), and the effective tax rate amounted to 20.5 percent (1H21: 20.6 percent).

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to Skr 110 million (1H21: Skr 15 million). The outcome is explained by a positive result related to the changes in own credit risk due to increased credit spreads, as well as a positive result related to the revaluation of defined benefit plans that were affected by a higher discount rate.

April-June 2022

Operating profit amounted to Skr 213 million (2Q21: Skr 312 million). Net profit amounted to Skr 171 million (2Q21: Skr 248 million). The lower net profit compared with the same period in the previous year is explained by unrealized valuation effects of financial instruments which had a negative effect on the net results of financial transactions, as well as increased provisions for expected credit losses.

Net interest income

Net interest income amounted to Skr 505 million (2Q21: Skr 468 million), representing an increase of 8 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. During the second quarter, a weaker Swedish krona contributed to higher interest income. Net interest income was negatively affected by the new risk tax of Skr 27 million.

The table below shows average interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

Skr bn, average	Apr-Jun 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Change
Total lending	254.7	229.0	11%
Liquidity investments	67.4	71.6	-6%
Interest-bearing assets	332.4	312.2	6%
Interest-bearing liabilities	305.6	292.9	4%

Net results of financial transactions

Net results of financial transactions amounted to Skr -92 million (2Q21: Skr 9 million). The second quarter was volatile and characterized by substantial movement in the financial markets. The results are primarily attributable to unrealized value changes of financial

instruments driven by cross-currency basis spreads, increased credit spreads in the liquidity portfolio and increased interest rates. The negative valuation effects are expected to decrease as the instruments mature.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses amounted to Skr -173 million (2Q21: Skr -171 million), representing an increase of 1 percent compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase in operating expenses is mainly due to increased personnel costs. No provision was made for the individual variable remuneration program (2Q21: Skr 2 million).

Net credit losses

Net credit losses amounted to Skr -19 million (2Q21: Skr 13 million). Net credit losses were attributable to increased provisions for expected credit losses for exposures in stage 1 and stage 3, offset by decreased provisions for expected credit losses for exposures in stage 2, as well as recovered credit losses.

SEK's IFRS 9 model is based on a business cycle parameter. The business cycle parameter reflects the general risk of default in each probability of default (PD) segment and should reflect the general risk of default in the economy, see Note 4. Due to the current macroeconomic uncertainty, SEK has made an overall adjustment according to management's assessment.

Taxes

Tax costs amounted to Skr -42 million (2Q21: Skr -64 million), and the effective tax rate amounted to 19.7 percent (2Q21: 20.5 percent).

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income before tax amounted to Skr 10 million (2Q21: Skr 2 million). This outcome is explained by a positive result related to the revaluation of defined benefit plans that was affected by a higher discount rate, offset by a negative result related to the changes in own credit risk due to decreased credit spreads.

Statement of Financial Position

Total assets and liquidity investments

Total assets increased 8 percent compared to the end of 2021.

Skr bn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	Change
Total assets	360.9	333.6	8%
Liquidity investments	68.0	67.9	0%
Total lending	263.0	237.2	11%
<i>of which green</i>	22.9	18.0	27%
<i>of which CIRR-loans</i>	95.0	87.9	8%

SEK's total net exposures, after risk mitigation, amounted to Skr 422.9 billion as of June 30, 2022 (year-end 2021: Skr 372.5 billion). Credit exposures have increased to states, which is mainly due to new lending in the form of larger export credits that are guaranteed by EKN.

Liabilities and equity

As of June 30, 2022, the aggregate volume of available funds and shareholders' equity exceeded the aggregate volume of loans outstanding and loans committed at all maturities. SEK considers all of its outstanding commitments to be covered through maturity.

SEK has a credit facility in place with the Swedish National Debt Office of up to Skr 175 billion. The credit facility can be utilized when the Swedish export industry's demand for financing is particularly high.

Capital adequacy

As of June 30, 2022, SEK's total own funds amounted to Skr 20.1 billion (year-end 2021: Skr 19.9 billion). The total capital ratio was 19.7 percent (year-end 2021: 21.6 percent), representing a margin of 4.0 percentage points above SEK's estimate of Finansinspektionen's (the "Swedish FSA") requirement of 15.7 percent as of June 30, 2022. The corresponding Common Equity Tier 1 capital estimated requirement was 10.6 percent. Given that SEK's own funds are comprised solely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, this total capital ratio represents a margin of 9.1 percentage points above the requirement. Overall, SEK is strongly capitalized and has healthy liquidity.

Percent	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.7	21.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.7	21.6
Total capital ratio	19.7	21.6
Leverage ratio	8.5	9.3
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	597	463
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	122	139

Rating

	Skr	Foreign currency
Moody's	Aa1/Stable	Aa1/Stable
Standard & Poor's	AA+/Stable	AA+/Stable

Other events

At SEK's annual general meeting on March 24, 2022, Lars Linder-Aronson stepped down from his position as Chairman of the Board of Directors of SEK (the "Board") and Lennart Jacobsen was elected as new Chairman of the Board. Hans Larsson stepped down from his position as member of the Board, and three new members were elected: Håkan Berg, Katarina Ljungqvist and Paula da Silva. A resolution was passed at the annual general meeting to adopt the income statement and balance sheet in SEK's Annual and Sustainability Report 2021, and to appropriate distributable funds pursuant to the Board's proposal.

SEK's Deputy CEO Per Åkerlind is retiring and no new Deputy CEO will be appointed.

During the first half of the year, the Head of Sustainability and new Chief Information Officer positions were filled. Further changes in SEK's executive management will take effect after the summer when SEK's Chief Risk Officer will leave the company, and the new Chief Human Resources and Head of International Financing will take up their respective positions.

Risk factors and the macro environment

Various risks arise as part of SEK's operations, including primarily credit risks, but also market, liquidity, refinancing, operational and sustainability risks. For a more detailed description of these risks, refer to the separate risk report Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report Pillar 3 2021 and the Risk and Capital Management section in SEK's 2021 Annual and Sustainability Report.

In the first quarter of 2022, Sweden's GDP increased 0.8 percent compared with the previous quarter. Exports rose 1.0 percent, with exports both of services and of goods contributing to the increase. Unemployment amounted to 7.6 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2022, down 1.5 percentage points compared to the first quarter of 2021. The rate of inflation in May 2022 was 7.2 percent, which represented an increase from April 2022 when the rate of inflation was 6.4 percent. The inflation rate is increasing significantly due to sharply rising food prices. The Riksbank (Sweden's Central Bank) has raised the repo rate on two occasions in 2022 by a total of 75 basis points and further hikes to the repo rate are expected. High inflation together with significantly increasing energy prices and continued disruptions in logistics and distribution chains contribute to expectations of continued interest rate hikes. A higher repo rate positively impacts SEK's net interest income. The company anticipates that higher market interest rates will have a limited impact on its clients and, therefore, a limited indirect impact on SEK.

SEK believes that there is a higher-than-normal level of risk factors in the financial markets that affect the company. SEK believes that information security threats, particularly cyber security, have increased, partly as a consequence of Sweden supporting Ukraine against Russia's invasion. Some increase in the spread of COVID-19 and local outbreaks entail an increased likelihood of continued disruptions in some supply chains. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February has escalated into a full-scale war causing substantial human suffering. Moreover, the war is fueling inflation and the overall likelihood of a recession has increased. The war has little direct financial impact on SEK. The company has very low lending in Russia and no lending in Ukraine or Belarus. However, the high level of uncertainty may have a more long-term effect on our customers and, therefore, on SEK.

The western world has gradually escalated sanctions against Russia and continues to support Ukraine with military and protective equipment, and contributes direct economic support to Ukraine's armed forces. The long-term humanitarian and socioeconomic effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine are expected to be significant and the prevailing geopolitical security tension occasioned by the conflict could continue for a long time.

Financial targets

Profitability target	A return on equity after tax of at least 5 percent.
Dividend policy	Payment of an ordinary dividend of 20-40 percent of the profit for the year.
Capital target	SEK's total capital ratio is to exceed the Swedish FSA's requirement by 2 to 4 percentage points and SEK's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is to exceed the Swedish FSA's requirement by at least 4 percentage points. Currently, the capital targets mean that the total capital ratio should amount to 17.7-19.7 percent and the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio should amount to 14.6 percent, based on SEK's estimation of the Swedish FSA's requirements as of June 30, 2022.

Key performance indicators

Skr mn (if not otherwise indicated)	Apr-Jun 2022	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
New lending	45,403	24,376	23,199	69,779	38,067	76,988
of which to Swedish exporters	22,223	5,299	8,593	27,522	10,684	25,075
of which to exporters' customers	23,180	19,077	14,606	42,257	27,383	51,913
of which green as a percentage of new lending ¹	12%	4%	-	9%	-	15%
of which CIRR-loans as a percentage of new lending	26%	10%	28%	21%	24%	15%
Total lending	263,031	246,459	221,742	263,031	221,742	237,224
of which green ¹	8.7%	7.8%	-	8.7%	-	7.5%
of which social ¹	0.1%	-	-	0.1%	-	-
of which sustainability-linked ¹	1.5%	1.1%	-	1.5%	-	0.5%
Loans, outstanding and undisbursed	330,819	301,808	281,382	330,819	281,382	291,095
Customer growth ¹	4.2%	0.6%	-	4.8%	-	10.7%
New long-term borrowings	9,906	20,111	9,287	30,017	43,440	81,103
New short-term borrowings	10,099	21,204	707	31,303	1,755	6,409
New green borrowings	7,501	1,500	1,600	9,001	4,000	6,100
Outstanding senior debt	315,378	295,753	281,195	315,378	281,195	295,000
After-tax return on equity	3.3%	2.3%	4.9%	2.8%	4.8%	5.1%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.7%	21.2%	23.3%	19.7%	23.3%	21.6%
Tier 1 capital ratio	19.7%	21.2%	23.3%	19.7%	23.3%	21.6%
Total capital ratio	19.7%	21.2%	23.3%	19.7%	23.3%	21.6%
Leverage ratio	8.5%	9.2%	9.3%	8.5%	9.3%	9.3%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	597%	1,161%	637%	597%	637%	463%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	122%	141%	144%	122%	144%	139%
Risk exposure amount	101,898	94,307	84,533	101,898	84,533	92,140

¹ New key performance indicators to which there is no comparative historical information.

See definitions on page 31.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Skr mn	Note	Apr-Jun 2022	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Interest income		994	685	678	1,679	1,338	2,719
Interest expenses		-489	-200	-210	-689	-385	-812
Net interest income	2	505	485	468	990	953	1,907
Net fee and commission expense		-8	-7	-7	-15	-17	-29
Net results of financial transactions	3	-92	-170	9	-262	-8	56
Total operating income		405	308	470	713	928	1,934
Personnel expenses		-102	-92	-98	-194	-187	-359
Other administrative expenses		-56	-56	-61	-112	-116	-231
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets		-15	-14	-12	-29	-23	-80
Total operating expenses		-173	-162	-171	-335	-326	-670
Operating profit before credit losses		232	146	299	378	602	1,264
Net credit losses	4	-19	2	13	-17	1	41
Operating profit		213	148	312	361	603	1,305
Tax expenses		-42	-32	-64	-74	-124	-271
Net profit¹		171	116	248	287	479	1,034
Other comprehensive income related to:							
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss							
Own credit risk		-6	70	-2	64	-20	-24
Revaluation of defined benefit plans		16	30	4	46	35	24
Tax on items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-3	-21	0	-24	-3	0
Net items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		7	79	2	86	12	0
Total other comprehensive income		7	79	2	86	12	0
Total comprehensive income¹		178	195	250	373	491	1,034
Skr							
Basic and diluted earnings per share ²		43	29	62	72	120	259

1 The entire profit is attributable to the shareholder of the Parent Company.

2 Net profit divided by average number of shares, which amounts to 3,990,000 for each period.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Skr mn	Note	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,901	11,128
Treasuries/government bonds	5	9,988	10,872
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	5	42,142	45,881
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	4, 5	50,352	46,578
Loans to credit institutions	4, 5	24,791	20,775
Loans to the public	4, 5	200,109	180,288
Derivatives	5, 6	14,410	8,419
Tangible and intangible assets		342	331
Deferred tax asset		-	11
Other assets		545	7,451
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues		2,282	1,913
Total assets		360,862	333,647
Liabilities and equity			
Borrowing from credit institutions	5	11,816	5,230
Borrowing from the public	5	-	10,000
Debt securities issued	5	303,562	279,770
Derivatives	5, 6	14,006	14,729
Other liabilities		8,460	1,167
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues		2,234	1,875
Provisions		17	68
Total liabilities		340,095	312,839
Share capital		3,990	3,990
Reserves		-43	-129
Retained earnings		16,820	16,947
Total equity		20,767	20,808
Total liabilities and equity		360,862	333,647

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Skr mn	Equity	Share capital	Reserves		Retained earnings
			Own credit risk	Defined benefit plans	
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2021	20,064	3,990	-84	-45	16,203
Net profit Jan- Jun 2021	479				479
Other comprehensive income Jan- Jun 2021	12		-15	27	
Total comprehensive income Jan- Jun 2021	491	-	-15	27	479
Dividend	-290				-290
Closing balance of equity June 30, 2021¹	20,265	3,990	-99	-18	16,392
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2021	20,064	3,990	-84	-45	16,203
Net profit Jan- Dec 2021	1,034				1,034
Other comprehensive income Jan- Dec 2021	0		-18	18	
Total comprehensive income Jan- Dec 2021	1,034	-	-18	18	1,034
Dividend	-290				-290
Closing balance of equity December 31, 2021¹	20,808	3,990	-102	-27	16,947
Opening balance of equity January 1, 2022	20,808	3,990	-102	-27	16,947
Net profit Jan- Jun 2022	287				287
Other comprehensive income Jan- Jun 2022	86		50	36	
Total comprehensive income Jan- Jun 2022	373	-	50	36	287
Dividend	-414				-414
Closing balance of equity June 30, 2022¹	20,767	3,990	-52	9	16,820

1 The entire equity is attributable to the shareholder of the Parent Company.

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows in the Consolidated Group

Skr mn	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Operating activities			
Operating profit	361	603	1,305
Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit	475	111	69
Income tax paid	-186	-130	-263
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities	-1,877	19,023	19,464
Cash flow from operating activities	-1,227	19,607	20,575
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	-40	-37	-242
Cash flow from investing activities	-40	-37	-242
Financing activities			
Change in senior debt	660	-14,472	-10,958
Derivatives, net	4,853	-2,748	-1,523
Dividend paid	-414	-290	-290
Payment of lease liability	-9	-13	-24
Cash flow from financing activities	5,090	-17,523	-12,795
Cash flow for the period	3,823	2,047	7,538
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	11,128	3,362	3,362
Cash flow for the period	3,823	2,047	7,538
Exchange-rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	950	140	228
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period¹	15,901	5,549	11,128

1 Cash and cash equivalents include, in this context, cash at banks that can be immediately converted into cash and short-term deposits for which the time to maturity does not exceed three months from trade date.

Notes

- Note 1. Accounting policies
- Note 2. Net interest income
- Note 3. Net results of financial transactions
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References to "SEK" or the "Parent Company" are to AB Svensk Exportkredit. References to "Consolidated Group" are to SEK and its consolidated subsidiary. All amounts are in Skr million, unless otherwise indicated. All figures relate to the Consolidated Group, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 1. Accounting policies

This condensed interim report is presented in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The Consolidated Group's consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), together with the interpretations from IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC). The IFRS standards applied by SEK are all endorsed by the European Union (EU). The accounting also follows the additional standards imposed by the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (1995:1559) (ÅRKL) and the regulation and general guidelines issued by Finansinspektionen (the Swedish FSA), "Annual Reports in Credit Institutions and Securities Companies" (FFFS 2008:25). In addition to this, the supplementary accounting rules for groups (RFR 1) issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board have been applied. SEK also follows the state's principles for external reporting in accordance with its State Ownership Policy and principles for state-owned enterprises.

This condensed interim report of Aktiebolaget Svensk Exportkredit (publ) (Swedish Export Credit Corporation) (the "Parent Company") has been prepared in accordance with the ÅRKL, and the RFR 2 recommendation, "Accounting for Legal Entities," issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board, as well as the accounting regulations of the Swedish FSA (FFFS 2008:25), which means that within

the framework of the ÅRKL, IFRS has been applied to the greatest extent possible. The Parent Company's results and total assets represent most of the results and total assets of the Consolidated Group, so the Consolidated Group's information in these notes largely reflects the condition of the Parent Company. The condensed interim report does not include all the disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the company's annual financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

The accounting policies, methods of computation and presentation of the Consolidated Group and the Parent Company are, in all material aspects, the same as those used for the 2021 annual financial statements. SEK analyzes and assesses the application and impact of changes in financial reporting standards that are applied within the Group. Changes that are not mentioned are either not applicable to SEK or have been determined to not have a material impact on SEK's financial reporting.

There are no IFRS or IFRS Interpretations Committee interpretations that are not yet applicable that are expected to have a material impact on SEK's financial statements, capital adequacy or large exposure ratios.

Note 2. Net interest income

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2022	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Interest income						
Loans to credit institutions	73	38	34	111	67	131
Loans to the public	1,082	984	919	2,066	1,839	3,782
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	207	196	189	403	384	776
Interest-bearing securities excluding loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	40	12	12	52	31	50
Derivatives	-475	-606	-529	-1,081	-1,087	-2,239
Administrative remuneration CIRR-system	58	56	48	114	93	198
Other assets	9	5	5	14	11	21
Total interest income¹	994	685	678	1,679	1,338	2,719
Interest expenses						
Interest expenses	-443	-148	-191	-591	-341	-724
Resolution fee	-19	-25	-19	-44	-44	-88
Risk tax	-27	-27	-	-54	-	-
Total interest expenses	-489	-200	-210	-689	-385	-812
Net interest income	505	485	468	990	953	1,907

1 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method amounted to Skr 2,366 million during January-June 2022 (2Q21: Skr 2,087 million).

Note 3. Net results of financial transactions

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2022	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	1	0	29	1	30	33
Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-171	-151	-28	-322	-39	13
Financial instruments under fair-value hedge accounting	85	-19	7	66	3	12
Currency exchange-rate effects on all assets and liabilities excl. currency exchange-rate effects related to revaluation at fair value	-7	0	1	-7	-2	-2
Total net results of financial transactions	-92	-170	9	-262	-8	56

Note 4. Impairments

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2022	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Expected credit losses, stage 1	-23	-9	31	-32	36	60
Expected credit losses, stage 2	3	6	8	9	18	29
Expected credit losses, stage 3	-5	2	-30	-3	-57	-46
Established losses	-	-	-3	-	-3	-52
Reserves applied to cover established credit losses	-	-	3	-	3	49
Recovered credit losses	6	3	4	9	4	1
Net credit losses	-19	2	13	-17	1	41

Skr mn	June 30, 2022				December 31, 2021	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total	
Loans, before expected credit losses	222,369	38,474	2,379	263,222	237,381	
Off-balance sheet exposures, before expected credit losses	50,325	26,170	78	76,573	60,148	
Total, before expected credit losses	272,694	64,644	2,457	339,795	297,529	
Loss allowance, loans	-115	-20	-56	-191	-157	
Loss allowance, off-balance sheet exposures ¹	-7	0	-	-7	-7	
Total loss allowance	-122	-20	-56	-198	-164	
<i>Provision ratio (in percent)</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.06</i>	

1 Recognized under provision in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Off-balance sheet exposures consist of guarantee commitments, committed undisbursed loans and binding offers, see Note 8.

The table above shows the book value of loans and nominal amounts for off-balance sheet exposures before expected credit losses for each stage as well as related loss allowance amounts, in order to place expected credit losses in relation to credit exposures. Overall, the credit portfolio has an extremely high credit quality and SEK

often uses risk mitigation measures, primarily through guarantees from the Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN) and other government export credit agencies in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which explains the low provision ratio.

Loss Allowance

Skr mn	June 30, 2022				December 31, 2021	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total	
Opening balance January 1	-88	-28	-48	-164	-249	
Increases due to origination and acquisition	-38	0	-	-38	-65	
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-10	7	6	3	21	
Transfer to stage 1	-1	1	-	0	0	
Transfer to stage 2	1	-1	-	0	-4	
Transfer to stage 3	1	2	-9	-6	-19	
Decreases due to derecognition	15	0	0	15	110	
Decrease in allowance account due to write-offs	-	-	-	-	49	
Exchange-rate differences ¹	-2	-1	-5	-8	-7	
Closing balance	-122	-20	-56	-198	-164	

1 Recognized under net results of financial transactions in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Provisions for expected credit losses (ECLs) are calculated using quantitative models based on inputs, assumptions and methods that are highly reliant on assessments. In particular, the following could heavily impact the level of provisions: the establishment of a material increase in credit risk, allowing for forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios, and the measurement of both ECLs over the next 12 months and lifetime ECLs. ECLs are based on objective assessments of what SEK expects to lose on the exposures given what was known on the reporting date and taking into account possible future events. The ECL is a probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating the outcome of several possible scenarios and where the data taken into consideration comprises information from previous conditions, current conditions and projections of future economic conditions. SEK's method entails three scenarios being prepared for each probability of default curve: a base scenario, a downturn scenario, and an upturn scenario, where the scenarios are expressed in a business cycle parameter. The business cycle parameter reflects the general

risk of default in each geographic segment. The parameter is standard normally distributed where zero indicates a neutral economy as the economy has been on average, historically. The business cycle parameters for the base scenario are between -0.29 and 0.29 for the various probability of default (PD) segments. The base scenarios have been weighted at 70 percent, the downturn scenarios have been weighted at 30 percent, and the upturn scenarios have been weighted at zero percent between the different PD-segments. An improvement of the PD model has taken place during the first quarter of 2022, which means, among other things, that the difference between the base and downturn/upturn scenarios has increased and that new data sources are used.

Due to the current macroeconomic uncertainty, SEK has made an overall adjustment according to management's overall assessment. This resulted in an increase of expected credit losses, which was calculated pursuant to SEK's IFRS 9 model as of June 30, 2022.

Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

Skr mn	June 30, 2022		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	15,901	15,901	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	9,988	9,988	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	42,142	42,142	-
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	50,352	50,337	-15
Loans to credit institutions	24,791	24,730	-61
Loans to the public	200,109	198,542	-1,567
Derivatives	14,410	14,410	-
Total financial assets	357,693	356,050	-1,643
Borrowing from credit institutions	11,816	11,816	-
Borrowing from the public	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	303,562	303,764	202
Derivatives	14,006	14,006	-
Total financial liabilities	329,384	329,586	202

Skr mn	December 31, 2021		
	Book value	Fair value	Surplus value (+)/ Deficit value (-)
Cash and cash equivalents	11,128	11,128	-
Treasuries/governments bonds	10,872	10,872	-
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	45,881	45,881	-
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	46,578	47,991	1,413
Loans to credit institutions	20,775	20,993	218
Loans to the public	180,288	186,436	6,148
Derivatives	8,419	8,419	-
Total financial assets	323,941	331,720	7,779
Borrowing from credit institutions	5,230	5,230	-
Borrowing from the public	10,000	10,000	-
Debt securities issued	279,770	280,294	524
Derivatives	14,729	14,729	-
Total financial liabilities	309,729	310,253	524

Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value is described in the annual financial statements included in SEK's 2021 Annual and Sustainability Report, see Note 1 (h) (viii) Principles for determination of fair value of finan-

cial instruments and (ix) Determination of fair value of certain types of financial instruments.

Financial assets in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Treasuries/governments bonds	4,446	5,542	-	9,988
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	23,353	18,789	-	42,142
Derivatives	-	14,281	129	14,410
Total, June 30, 2022	27,799	38,612	129	66,540
Total, December 31, 2021	32,187	32,499	486	65,172

Financial liabilities in fair value hierarchy

Skr mn	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Debt securities issued	-	7,167	31,390	38,557
Derivatives	-	7,789	6,217	14,006
Total, June 30, 2022	-	14,956	37,607	52,563
Total, December 31, 2021	-	18,967	35,078	54,045

There were no transfers between levels during the period (year-end 2021: a transfer of Skr -1 million for derivatives was made from level 2 to level 3, due to larger elements of assessment in the valuation).

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, 2022

Skr mn	January 1, 2022		Settlements & sales	Transfers to Level 3	Transfers from Level 3	Gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss ¹	Gains (+) and losses (-) in Other comprehensive income	Exchange-rate differences	June 30, 2022
	January 1, 2022	Purchases							
Debt securities issued	-32,555	-6,028	6,496	-	-	1,676	-30	-949	-31,390
Derivatives, net	-2,037	0	96	-	-	-442	-	-3,705	-6,088
Net assets and liabilities	-34,592	-6,028	6,592	-	-	1,234	-30	-4,654	-37,478

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value in Level 3, 2021

Skr mn	January 1, 2021		Settlements & sales	Transfers to Level 3	Transfers from Level 3	Gains (+) and losses (-) through profit or loss ¹	Gains (+) and losses (-) in Other comprehensive income	Exchange-rate differences	December 31, 2021
	January 1, 2021	Purchases							
Debt securities issued	-41,198	-10,372	19,337	-	-	196	-36	-482	-32,555
Derivatives, net	-263	5	-599	-1	-	411	-	-1,590	-2,037
Net assets and liabilities	-41,461	-10,367	18,738	-1	-	607	-36	-2,072	-34,592

1 Gains and losses through profit or loss, including the impact of exchange-rates, is reported as net interest income and net results of financial transactions. The unrealized fair value changes for assets and liabilities, including the impact of exchange-rates, held as of June 30, 2022, amounted to a Skr 1,234 million gain (year-end 2021: Skr 594 million gain) and are reported as net results of financial transactions.

Uncertainty of valuation of Level 3 instruments

As the estimation of parameters included in the models used to calculate the market value of Level 3 instruments is associated with subjectivity and uncertainty, SEK has conducted an analysis of the difference in fair value of Level 3 instruments using other established parameter values. Option models and discounted cash flows are used to value the Level 3 instruments. For the Level 3 instruments that are significantly affected by different types of correlations, which are not based on observable market data, a revaluation has been made by shifting the correlations. The correlation is expressed as a value between 1 and -1, where 0 indicates no relationship, 1 indicates a maximum positive relationship and -1 indicates a maximum negative relationship. The maximum correlation in the range of unobservable inputs can thus be from 1 to -1. In the analysis, the correlations have been adjusted by +/- 0.12, which represents the level SEK uses within its prudent valuation framework. For Level 3 instruments that are significantly affected by non-observable market data

in the form of SEK's own creditworthiness, a revaluation has been made by shifting the credit curve. The revaluation is made by shifting the credit spreads by +/- 10 basis points, which has been assessed as a reasonable change in SEK's credit spread. The analysis shows the impact of the non-observable market data on the market value. In addition, the market value will be affected by observable market data. The result of the analysis corresponds with SEK's business model where issued securities are linked with a matched hedging derivative. The underlying market data is used to evaluate the issued security as well as to evaluate the fair value in the derivative. This means that a change in fair value of the issued security, excluding SEK's own credit spread, is offset by an equally large change in fair value in the derivative.

Sensitivity analysis – level 3 assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities	June 30, 2022					
	Fair Value	Unobservable input	Range of estimates for unobservable input	Valuation method	Sensitivity max	Sensitivity min
Skr mn						
Equity	-3,870	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	-10	10
Interest rate	18	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
FX	-2,139	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	-44	44
Other	-97	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
Sum derivatives, net	-6,088				-54	54
Equity	-12,304	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	10	-10
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	17	-17
Interest rate	-9,295	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	89	-89
FX	-9,610	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	45	-45
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	36	-36
Other	-181	Correlation	0.12 – (0.12)	Option Model	0	0
		Credit spreads	10BP – (10BP)	Discounted cash flow	1	-1
Sum debt securities issued	-31,390				198	-198
Total effect on total comprehensive income					144	-144
Derivatives, net, December 31, 2021	-2,037				-59	59
Debt securities issued, December 31, 2021	-32,555				181	-181
Total effect on total comprehensive income, December 31, 2021					122	-122

The sensitivity analysis shows the effect that a shift in correlations or SEK's own credit spread has on Level 3 instruments. The table presents maximum positive and negative change in fair value when correlations or SEK's own credit spread is shifted by +/- 0.12 and +/- 10 basis

points, respectively. When determining the total maximum/minimum effect on total comprehensive income the most adverse/favorable shift is chosen, considering the net exposure arising from the issued securities and the derivatives, for each correlation.

Fair value related to credit risk

Skr mn	Fair value originating from credit risk (- liabilities increase/ + liabilities decrease)		The period's change in fair value originating from credit risk (+ income/ - loss)	
	June 30, 2022	31 December 2021	Jan–Jun 2022	Jan–Jun 2021
CVA/DVA, net ¹	-56	-14	-42	3
OCA ²	-68	-132	64	-19

1 Credit value adjustment (CVA) and Debt value adjustment (DVA) reflects how the counterparties' credit risk as well as SEK's own credit rating affects the fair value of derivatives.

2 Own credit adjustment (OCA) reflects how the changes in SEK's credit rating affects the fair value of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Note 6. Derivatives

Derivatives by category

Skr mn	June 30, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts	Assets Fair value	Liabilities Fair value	Nominal amounts
Interest rate-related contracts	2,067	6,503	418,806	3,192	9,464	361,160
Currency-related contracts	12,269	2,785	166,739	5,218	3,518	157,362
Equity-related contracts	2	3,872	13,818	2	895	9,801
Contracts related to commodities, credit risk, etc.	72	846	9,192	7	852	3,521
Total derivatives	14,410	14,006	608,555	8,419	14,729	531,844

In accordance with SEK's policies with regard to counterparty, interest rate, currency exchange, and other exposures, SEK uses, and is a party to, different kinds of derivative instruments, mostly various interest rate-related and currency exchange-related contracts,

primarily to hedge risk exposure inherent in financial assets and liabilities. These contracts are carried at fair value in the statements of financial position on a contract-by-contract basis.

Note 7. CIRR-system

Pursuant to the company's assignment as stated in its owner instruction issued by the Swedish government, SEK administers credit granting in the Swedish system for officially supported export credits (CIRR-system). SEK receives compensation from the Swedish government in the form of an administrative compensation, which is calculated based on the principal amount outstanding.

The administrative compensation paid by the state to SEK is recognized in the CIRR-system as administrative remuneration to SEK. Refer to the following tables of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial positions for the CIRR-system, presented as reported to the owner. Interest expenses includes interest expenses for loans between SEK and the CIRR-system which reflects the borrowing cost for the CIRR-system. Interest expenses for derivatives hedging CIRR-loans are also recognized as interest

expenses, which differs from SEK's accounting principles. Arrangement fees to SEK are recognized together with other arrangement fees as interest expenses.

In addition to the CIRR-system, SEK administers the Swedish government's previous concessionary credit program according to the same principles as the CIRR-system. No new lending is being offered under the concessionary credit program. As of June 30, 2022, concessionary loans outstanding amounted to Skr 356 million (year-end 2021: Skr 315 million) and operating profit for the program amounted to Skr -9 million (2Q21: Skr -11 million) for the period January-June 2022. SEK's administrative compensation for administering the concessionary credit program amounted to Skr 424 thousand (2Q21: Skr 1 million).

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2022	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Interest income	556	557	498	1,113	985	2,105
Interest expenses	-517	-513	-494	-1,030	-1,014	-2,061
Interest compensation	2	-	7	2	7	7
Exchange-rate differences	1	1	0	2	-1	-1
Profit before compensation to SEK	42	45	11	87	-23	50
Administrative remuneration to SEK	-58	-56	-47	-114	-92	-197
Operating profit CIRR-system	-16	-11	-36	-27	-115	-147
Reimbursement to (-) / from (+) the State	16	11	36	27	115	147

Statement of Financial Position for the CIRR-system

Skr mn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	1	8
Loans	95,031	87,872
Derivatives	4,462	36
Other assets	396	7,359
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	723	470
Total assets	100,613	95,745
Liabilities	99,908	88,092
Derivatives	-	7,060
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	705	593
Total liabilities	100,613	95,745
Commitments		
Committed undisbursed loans	47,839	39,084
Binding offers	3,536	1,510

Note 8. Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Skr mn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Collateral provided		
Cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts	12,221	10,417
Contingent liabilities¹		
Guarantee commitments	4,939	4,767
Commitments¹		
Committed undisbursed loans	67,788	53,871
Binding offers	3,846	1,510

1. For expected credit losses in guarantee commitments, committed undisbursed loans and binding offers, see Note 4.

Note 9. Capital adequacy

The capital adequacy analysis relates to the parent company AB Svensk Exportkredit. The information is disclosed according to FFFS 2014:12 and FFFS 2008:25. For further information on capital adequacy and risks, see the section entitled "Risk and capital management" in SEK's 2021 Annual and Sustainability Report and see SEK's 2021 Capital Adequacy and Risk Management (Pillar 3) Report.

Capital Adequacy Analysis

Capital ratios	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		percent ¹		percent ¹
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio		19.7		21.6
Tier 1 capital ratio		19.7		21.6
Total capital ratio		19.7		21.6

1 Capital ratios exclusive of buffer requirements are the quotients of the relevant capital measure and the total risk exposure amount. See tables Own funds – adjusting items and Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffer.

Total risk-based capital requirement	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Capital base requirement of 8 percent²	8,152	8.0	7,371	8.0
of which Tier 1 requirement of 6 percent	6,114	6.0	5,528	6.0
of which minimum requirement of 4.5 percent	4,585	4.5	4,146	4.5
Pillar 2 capital requirements³	3,740	3.7	3,382	3.7
Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer requirements ⁴	8,182	8.0	9,149	9.9
Capital buffer requirements	2,591	2.5	2,333	2.5
of which Capital conservation buffer	2,547	2.5	2,303	2.5
of which Countercyclical buffer	44	0.0	30	0.0
Pillar 2 guidance⁵	1,528	1.5	1,382	1.5
Total risk-based capital requirement including Pillar 2 guidance	16,011	15.7	14,468	15.7

1 Expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount.

2 The minimum requirements according to CRR (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012) have fully come into force in Sweden without regard to the transitional period.

3 Individual Pillar 2 requirement of 3.67 percent calculated on the total risk exposure amount, according to the decision from the latest Swedish FSA Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP") on September 29, 2021.

4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital available to meet buffer requirement after 8 percent minimum capital requirement (SEK covers all minimum requirements with CET1 capital, i.e., 4.5 percent, 1.5 percent and 2 percent) and after the Pillar 2 requirements (3.67 percent). The Pillar 2 requirement was not deducted in the previous year's figure.

5 The Swedish FSA notified SEK on September 29, 2021, within the latest SREP, that in addition to the capital requirements according to Regulation (EU) no 575/2013 on prudential requirements, SEK should hold additional capital (Pillar 2 guidance) of 1.50 percent of the total risk-weighted exposure amount. The Pillar 2 guidance is not a binding requirement.

Leverage ratio ¹	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Skr mn		Skr mn
On-balance sheet exposures		227,519		209,889
Off-balance sheet exposures		8,814		5,309
Total exposure measure		236,333		215,198
Leverage ratio²		8.5%		9.3%

1 The leverage ratio reflects the full impact of IFRS 9 as no transitional rules were utilized.

2 Defined by CRR as the quotient of the Tier 1 capital and an exposure measure.

Total Leverage ratio requirement	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Skr mn	percent ¹	Skr mn	percent ¹
Capital base requirement of 3 percent	7,090	3.0	6,456	3.0
Pillar 2 guidance ²	354	0.2	323	0.2
Total capital requirement relating to Leverage ratio including Pillar 2 guidance	7,444	3.2	6,779	3.2

1 Expressed as a percentage of total exposure amount.

2 The Swedish FSA has on September 29, 2021 notified SEK, within the latest SREP, that SEK may hold additional capital (Pillar 2 guidance) of 0.15 percent calculated on the total Leverage ratio exposure measure. The Pillar 2 guidance is not a binding requirement.

Own funds – Adjusting items

Skr mn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Retained earnings	16,098	15,518
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	343	323
Independently reviewed profit net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	220	601
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	20,651	20,432
Additional value adjustments due to prudent valuation	-428	-395
Intangible assets ¹	-70	-99
Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	41	98
Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-103	-111
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-560	-507
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	20,091	19,925
Total Own funds	20,091	19,925

1 From December 31, 2020, SEK applies the amendments to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014 regarding deduction of software assets from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1). The amendments introduce an exemption from the deduction of intangible assets from CET1 for prudently valued software assets of which the value is not negatively affected by resolution, insolvency or liquidation of the institution.

Minimum capital requirements exclusive of buffer

Skr mn	June 30, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Minimum capital requirement	EAD ¹	Risk exposure amount	Minimum capital requirement
Credit risk standardized method						
Corporates	3,123	3,087	247	2,990	2,990	239
Exposures in default	93	93	7	74	74	6
Total credit risk standardized method	3,216	3,180	254	3,064	3,064	245
Credit risk IRB method						
Central Governments	224,007	10,841	867	196,606	9,673	774
Financial institutions ²	46,423	10,119	810	41,082	8,843	707
Corporates ³	128,775	69,866	5,589	115,412	62,988	5,039
Assets without counterparty	437	437	35	372	372	30
Total credit risk IRB method	399,642	91,263	7,301	353,472	81,876	6,550
Credit valuation adjustment risk	n.a.	3,048	244	n.a.	2,922	233
Foreign exchange risk	n.a.	772	62	n.a.	645	52
Commodities risk	n.a.	13	1	n.a.	11	1
Operational risk	n.a.	3,622	290	n.a.	3,622	290
Total	402,858	101,898	8,152	356,536	92,140	7,371

1 Exposure at default (EAD) shows the size of the outstanding exposure at default.

2 Of which counterparty risk in derivatives: EAD Skr 7,710 million (year-end 2021: Skr 5,975 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 2,491 million (year-end 2021: Skr 2,000 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 199 million (year-end 2021: Skr 160 million).

3 Of which related to specialized lending: EAD Skr 6,054 million (year-end 2021: 5,224 million), Risk exposure amount of Skr 4,275 million (year-end 2021: Skr 3,589 million) and Capital requirement of Skr 342 million (year-end 2021: Skr 287 million).

Credit risk

For classification and quantification of credit risk, SEK uses the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach. Specifically, SEK applies the Foundation Approach. Under the Foundation Approach, the company determines the PD within one year for each of its counterparties, while the remaining parameters are established in accordance with CRR. Application of the IRB approach requires the Swedish FSA's permission and is subject to ongoing supervision. Certain exposures are, by permission from the Swedish FSA, exempted from application of the IRB approach, and, instead, the standardized approach is applied. In 2020, SEK reviewed its credit risk processes in order to comply with new regulatory requirements, EBA Guidelines EBA/GL/2016/07 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171, on the definition of default. As a result, SEK established a new internal definition of default, which was subsequently approved by the

Swedish FSA and later, on January 1, 2021, implemented in the IRB approach for own funds requirements calculation. Counterparty risk exposure amounts in derivatives are calculated in accordance with the standardized approach for counterparty credit risk. SEK has been applying a new standardized approach for counterparty credit risk since June 30, 2021.

Credit valuation adjustment risk

Credit valuation adjustment risk is calculated for all over-the-counter derivative contracts, except for credit derivatives used as credit protection and transactions with a qualifying central counterparty. SEK calculates this capital requirement according to the *standardized method*.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is calculated according to the *standardized approach*, whereas the *scenario approach* is used for calculating the gamma and volatility risks.

Commodities risk

Capital requirements for commodity risk are calculated in accordance with the *simplified approach* under the *standardized approach*. The *scenario approach* is used for calculating the gamma and volatility risks.

Operational risk

Capital requirement for operational risk is calculated according to the standardized approach. The company's operations are divided into business areas as defined in the CRR. The capital requirement for each area is calculated by multiplying a factor depending on the business area by an income indicator. The factors applicable for SEK are 15 percent and 18 percent. The income indicators consist of the average operating income for the past three financial years for each business area.

Transitional rules

The capital adequacy ratios reflect the full impact of IFRS 9 as no transitional rules for IFRS 9 were utilized.

Capital buffer requirements

SEK expects to meet capital buffer requirements with Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The mandatory capital conservation buffer is 2.5 percent. The countercyclical buffer rate that is applied to exposures located in Sweden was lowered from 2.5 percent to 0 percent as of March 16, 2020. The reduction was made for preventive purposes, in order to counteract credit tightening due to the development and spread of COVID-19 and its effects on the economy. The Swedish FSA decided on September 29, 2021 to increase the countercyclical buffer rate to 1 percent, which will apply from September 29, 2022. On June 21, 2022, the Swedish FSA decided to further increase the countercyclical buffer rate to 2 percent, which will take effect on June 22, 2023. As of June 30, 2022, the capital requirement related to relevant exposures in Sweden was 71 percent (year-end 2021: 68 percent) of the total relevant capital requirement regardless of location; this fraction is also the weight applied on the Swedish buffer rate when calculating SEK's countercyclical capital buffer. The countercyclical capital buffer as of June 30, 2022, for Sweden has been dissolved due to the reduction of the countercyclical buffer value to 0 percent. Buffer rates applicable in other countries may have effects on SEK, but as most capital requirements for SEK's relevant credit exposures are related to Sweden, the potential effect is limited. As of June 30, 2022, the contribution to SEK's countercyclical buffer from buffer rates in other countries was 0.04 percentage points (year-end 2021: 0.03 percentage points). SEK has not been classified as a systemically important institution by the Swedish FSA. The capital buffer requirements for systemically important institutions that came into force January 1, 2016, therefore do not apply to SEK.

Pillar 2 guidance

The Swedish FSA will in connection with the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP") determine appropriate levels for the institution's own funds. The Swedish FSA will then inform the institution of the differences between the appropriate levels and requirements under the Supervisory Regulation, the Buffer Act and the Pillar 2 requirements. These notifications are called Pillar 2 guidance. The Pillar 2 guidance covers both the risk-based capital requirement and the leverage ratio requirement.

Internally assessed economic capital

Skr mn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Credit risk	6,766	6,038
Operational risk	225	225
Market risk	1,155	1,247
Other risks	244	234
Capital planning buffer	1,610	1,610
Total	10,000	9,354

SEK regularly conducts an internal capital adequacy assessment process, during which the company determines how much capital is needed in order to cover its risks. The result of SEK's assessment of capital adequacy is presented above. For more information regarding the internal capital adequacy assessment process and its methods, please see the Risk and Capital management section of SEK's 2021 Annual and Sustainability Report.

Liquidity coverage

Skr bn, 12 month average	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liquid assets	53.9	56.1
Net liquidity outflows ¹	8.5	10.1
Liquidity outflows	21.1	21.2
Liquidity inflows	14.2	12.2
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	836%	695%

¹ Net liquidity outflows is calculated as the net of liquidity outflows and capped liquidity inflows. Capped liquidity inflows is calculated in accordance with article 425 of CRR (EU 575/2013) and article 33 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Information on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) in accordance with article 447 of the CRR (EU 575/2013), calculated in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Net stable funding

Skr bn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Available stable funding	232.8	245.9
Requiring stable funding	190.1	176.4
Net Stable Funding Ratio	122%	139%

Information on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in accordance with article 447 of the CRR (EU 575/2013), calculated in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Note 10. Exposures

Net exposures are reported after taking into consideration effects of guarantees and credit default swaps. Amounts are calculated in accordance with capital adequacy calculations, but before the application of credit conversion factors.

Total net exposures by exposure class

Skr bn	Credits & interest-bearing securities				Committed undisbursed loans, derivatives, etc.				Total			
	June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021		June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021		June 30, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Central governments	161.5	47.6	136.1	44.4	60.9	72.2	49.4	74.8	222.4	52.6	185.5	49.8
Regional governments	12.0	3.5	14.3	4.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	12.9	3.1	15.3	4.1
Multilateral development banks	1.6	0.5	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	1.6	0.4	3.0	0.8
Public Sector Entity	2.6	0.8	5.4	1.7	-	-	-	-	2.6	0.6	5.4	1.4
Financial institutions	37.8	11.2	34.9	11.4	8.9	10.6	6.3	9.5	46.7	11.0	41.2	11.1
Corporates	123.1	36.4	112.7	36.8	13.6	16.1	9.4	14.2	136.7	32.3	122.1	32.8
Total	338.6	100.0	306.4	100.0	84.3	100.0	66.1	100.0	422.9	100.0	372.5	100.0

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of June 30, 2022

Skr bn	Middle East/Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl. Sweden	Central- and East European countries	Total
							Sweden		
Central governments	0.0	0.4	2.7	1.2	-	200.8	15.0	2.3	222.4
Regional governments	-	-	-	-	-	12.9	0.0	-	12.9
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.6
Public Sector Entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	2.6
Financial institutions	0.1	-	2.4	2.0	-	17.4	24.7	0.1	46.7
Corporates	0.2	1.0	3.3	5.4	3.4	96.2	25.9	1.3	136.7
Total	0.3	1.4	8.4	8.6	3.4	327.3	69.8	3.7	422.9

Net exposure by region and exposure class, as of December 31, 2021

Skr bn	Middle East/Africa	Asia excl. Japan	Japan	North America	Latin America	Sweden	West European countries excl. Sweden	Central- and East European countries	Total
							Sweden		
Central governments	-	0.4	2.0	2.0	-	161.5	17.0	2.6	185.5
Regional governments	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	0.0	-	15.3
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0
Public Sector Entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	5.4
Financial institutions	0.0	-	2.4	4.9	-	15.1	18.6	0.2	41.2
Corporates	1.4	1.2	3.3	5.7	3.3	82.7	23.1	1.4	122.1
Total	1.4	1.6	7.7	12.6	3.3	274.6	67.1	4.2	372.5

Net exposure to European countries, excluding Sweden

Skr bn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Germany	10.9	10.3
France	10.5	7.8
United Kingdom	7.6	7.0
Denmark	6.9	5.4
Finland	6.7	8.2
Austria	5.5	6.0
Norway	5.2	6.8
The Netherlands	4.3	4.0
Luxembourg	3.2	4.3
Spain	3.2	2.3
Belgium	2.9	2.9
Poland	2.5	2.8
Portugal	1.1	1.0
Ireland	0.9	0.6
Switzerland	0.6	0.4
Serbia	0.4	0.4
Lithuania	0.3	0.3
Italy	0.2	0.1
Czech Republic	0.2	0.2
Latvia	0.1	0.1
Iceland	0.1	0.1
Estonia	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	0.1	0.1
Total	73.5	71.2

Note 11. Reference interest rate reform

Since the 2010s, there has been an ongoing reform to replace or amend benchmark interest rates such as LIBOR and other interbank offered rates ("IBOR"). SEK's exposure that is directly affected by the reference interest rate reform is primarily its lending contracts with floating interest rates, its lending and borrowing contracts at fixed interest rates that are hedged to floating interest rates as well as swaps to floating interest rates. The main floating interest rate exposures relate to USD LIBOR, STIBOR and EURIBOR. LIBOR is the group of benchmark interest rates that currently has a timed settlement plan. GBP LIBOR, CHF LIBOR, EUR LIBOR, JPY LIBOR and USD LIBOR 1W and USD LIBOR 2M ceased on December 31, 2021. For USD LIBOR, the rest of the maturities will expire after June 30, 2023. Outstanding exposures with a reference interest rate of USD LIBOR and a maturity after June 2023 will be converted during the period up to June 30, 2023. Change of reference interest rate during the reform will be carried out with the intention that the change shall be financially neutral for each party. SEK has lending contracts and derivative contracts maturing after June 30, 2023 in USD LIBOR with a nominal amount of USD 1,711 million and USD 17,968 million, respectively. SEK has adhered to the 2020 ISDA Fallback Protocol, which sets a market standard for handling between counterparties the conversion of derivatives to a new reference interest rate during the reference interest rate reform. For lending contracts, conversion is handled by agreement. SEK has applied the relief under IFRS 9 Reform for new reference rates.

Note 12. Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are described in Note 27 to the annual financial statements in SEK's 2021 Annual and Sustainability Report. During the first quarter of 2022, SEK repaid the drawdown of Skr 10 billion that was made from the credit facility with the Swedish National Debt Office during the first quarter of 2020. Beyond that, no material changes have taken place in relation to transactions with related parties compared to the description in SEK's 2021 Annual and Sustainability Report.

Note 13. Events after the reporting period

No events with significant impact on the information in this report have occurred after the end of the reporting period.

Condensed Parent Company Income Statement

Skr mn	Apr-Jun 2022	Jan-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2021	Jan-Dec 2021
Interest income	994	685	678	1,679	1,338	2,719
Interest expenses	-489	-200	-210	-689	-385	-812
Net interest income	505	485	468	990	953	1,907
Net fee and commission expense	-8	-7	-7	-15	-17	-29
Net results of financial transactions	-97	-100	8	-197	-27	32
Total operating income	400	378	469	778	909	1,910
Personnel expenses	-102	-96	-98	-198	-187	-360
Other administrative expenses	-56	-56	-61	-112	-116	-231
Depreciation and impairment of non-financial assets	-15	-14	-12	-29	-23	-80
Total operating expenses	-173	-166	-171	-339	-326	-671
Operating profit before credit losses	227	212	298	439	583	1,239
Net credit losses	-19	2	13	-17	1	41
Operating profit	208	214	311	422	584	1,280
Tax expenses	-42	-45	-64	-87	-120	-266
Net profit	166	169	247	335	464	1,014

Parent Company Balance Sheet

Skr mn	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,901	11,128
Treasuries/government bonds	9,988	10,872
Other interest-bearing securities except loans	42,142	45,881
Loans in the form of interest-bearing securities	50,352	46,578
Loans to credit institutions	24,791	20,775
Loans to the public	200,109	180,288
Derivatives	14,410	8,419
Shares in subsidiaries	0	0
Tangible and intangible assets	342	331
Deferred tax asset	-	1
Other assets	545	7,452
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenues	2,282	1,913
Total assets	360,862	333,638
Liabilities and equity		
Borrowing from credit institutions	11,816	5,230
Borrowing from the public	-	10,000
Debt securities issued	303,562	279,770
Derivatives	14,006	14,729
Other liabilities	8,460	1,167
Accrued expenses and prepaid revenues	2,234	1,875
Provisions	18	21
Total liabilities	340,096	312,792
Non-distributable capital		
Share capital	3,990	3,990
Legal reserve	198	198
Fund for internally developed software	145	126
Distributable capital		
Retained earnings	16,098	15,518
Net profit for the year	335	1,014
Total equity	20,766	20,846
Total liabilities and equity	360,862	333,638

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer confirm that this interim report provides a fair overview of both the Parent Company and the Consolidated Group's operations and their respective financial position and results, and describes material risks and uncertainties facing the Parent Company and the Consolidated Group.

Stockholm, July 15, 2022

AB SVENSK EXPORTKREDIT

SWEDISH EXPORT CREDIT CORPORATION

Lennart Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Håkan Berg
Director of the Board

Anna Brandt
Director of the Board

Reinhold Geijer
Director of the Board

Hanna Lagercrantz
Director of the Board

Katarina Ljungqvist
Director of the Board

Eva Nilsagård
Director of the Board

Paula da Silva
Director of the Board

Magnus Montan
Chief Executive Officer

SEK has established the following expected dates for the publication of financial information and other related matters:

October 28, 2022 Interim report for the period January 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022
February 1, 2023 Year-end report for the period January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022

The report contains information that SEK will disclose pursuant to the Securities Markets Act and/or the Financial Instruments Trading Act. The information was submitted for publication on July 15, 2022, 15:00 (CEST).

Additional information about SEK, including investor presentations and SEK's 2021 Annual and Sustainability Report, is available at www.sek.se. Information available on or accessible through SEK's website is not incorporated herein by reference.

Report of Review of Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors of AB Swedish Export Credit Corporation (publ.) Corp Id No 556084-0315

Report of Review of Interim Financial Information

Introduction

We have reviewed the condensed interim financial information (interim report) of AB Svensk Exportkredit (publ) as of June 30, 2022, and the six-month period then ended. The board of directors and the CEO are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34 and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim report based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements ISRE 2410, Review of Interim Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. A review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review

procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, ISA, and other generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. The procedures performed in a review do not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, regarding the Group, and with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, regarding the Parent Company.

Stockholm, July 15, 2022
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Anneli Granqvist
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in Charge

Peter Sott
Authorized Public Accountant

Alternative performance measures (see *)

Alternative performance measures (APMs) are key performance indicators that are not defined under IFRS or in the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) or in regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR). SEK has presented these, either because they are in common use within the industry or because they comply with SEK's assignment from the Swedish government. The APMs are used internally to monitor and manage operations, and are not considered to be directly comparable with similar key performance indicators presented by other companies. For additional information regarding the APMs, refer to www.sek.se.

*** After-tax return on equity**

Net profit, expressed as a percentage per annum of the current year's average equity (calculated using the opening and closing balances for the report period).

*** Average interest-bearing assets**

This item includes cash and cash equivalents, treasuries/government bonds, other interest-bearing securities except loans, loans in the form of interest-bearing securities, loans to credit institutions and loans to the public, and is calculated using the opening and closing balances for the reporting period.

*** Average interest-bearing liabilities**

This item includes borrowing from credit institutions, borrowing from the public and debt securities issued and is calculated using the opening and closing balances for the reporting period.

Basic and diluted earnings per share (Skr)

Net profit divided by the average number of shares, which amounted to 3,990,000 for each period.

*** CIRR loans as percentage of new lending**

The proportion of officially supported export credits (CIRR) of new lending.

CIRR-system

The CIRR-system comprises of the system of officially supported export credits (CIRR).

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio

The capital ratio is the quotient of total common equity tier 1 capital and the total risk exposure amount.

Green bond

A green bond is a bond where the capital is earmarked for various forms of environmental projects.

Green lending and green loans

SEK's green lending comprises green loans that promote the transition to a low-carbon economy. The classification is performed by sustainability analysts at SEK. The effects that the loan will give rise to, such as reduced emissions of greenhouse gases, are monitored and reported. The term green project is assigned the same meaning as the term green loan. Green loans are categorized under SEK's framework for green bonds and green loans finance products or services that lead to significant and demonstrable progress toward the goal of sustainable development.

Leverage ratio

Tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of the exposure measured under CRR (refer to Note 9).

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The liquidity coverage ratio is a liquidity metric that shows SEK's highly liquid assets in relation to the company's net cash outflows for the next 30 calendar days. An LCR of 100 percent means that the company's liquidity reserve is of sufficient size to enable the company to manage stressed liquidity outflows over a period of 30 days. Unlike the Swedish FSA's rules, the EU rules take into account the outflows that correspond to the need to pledge collateral for derivatives that would arise as a result of the effects of a negative market scenario.

Loans

Lending pertains to all credit facilities provided in the form of interest-bearing securities, and credit facilities granted by traditional documentation. SEK considers these amounts to be useful measurements of SEK's lending volumes. Accordingly, comments on lending volumes in this report pertain to amounts based on this definition.

*** Loans, outstanding and undisbursed**

The total of loans in the form of interest-bearing securities, loans to credit institutions, loans to the public and loans, outstanding and undisbursed. Deduction is made for cash collateral under the security agreements for derivative contracts and deposits with time to maturity exceeding three months (see the Statement of Financial Position and Note 8).

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

This ratio measures stable funding in relation to the company's illiquid assets over a one-year, stressed scenario in accordance with CRR II.

*** New lending**

New lending includes all new committed loans, irrespective of tenor. Not all new lending is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows since certain portions comprise committed undisbursed loans (see Note 8). The amounts reported for committed undisbursed loans may change when presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position due to changes in exchange rates, for example.

*** New long-term borrowings**

New borrowings with maturities exceeding one year, for which the amounts are based on the trade date.

*** Outstanding senior debt**

The total of borrowing from credit institutions, borrowing from the public and debt securities issued.

Own credit risk

Net fair value change due to credit risk on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Repurchase and redemption of own debt

The amounts are based on the trade date.

Social loans

Social loans are offered to exporters and suppliers for projects, often in developing countries, whose aim is to improve social conditions.

Sustainability-linked loans

Sustainability-linked loans concern working capital connected to the borrower's sustainability targets, for example, energy-efficiency enhancements, reduced transportation or reduced number of accidents. If the borrower reaches their targets, they are rewarded with a lower interest rate.

Swedish exporters

SEK's clients that directly or indirectly promote Swedish export.

Tier 1 capital ratio

The capital ratio is the quotient of total tier 1 capital and the total risk exposure amount.

Total capital ratio

The capital ratio is the quotient of total Own funds and the total risk exposure amount.

Unless otherwise stated, amounts in this report are in millions (mn) of Swedish kronor (Skr), abbreviated "Skr mn" and relate to the group consisting of the Parent Company and its consolidated subsidiary (together, the "Group" or the "Consolidated Group"). AB Svensk Exportkredit (SEK), is a Swedish corporation with the identity number 556084-0315, and with its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden. SEK is a public limited liability company as defined in the Swedish Companies Act. In some instances, under Swedish law, a public company is obliged to add "(publ.)" to its company name.

About Swedish Export Credit Corporation (SEK)

SEK is owned by the Swedish state, and since 1962 has enabled growth for thousands of Swedish companies. To expand their production, make acquisitions, employ more people and enable selling goods and services to customers worldwide.

SEK's mission

Our mission is to ensure access to financial solutions for the Swedish export industry on commercial and sustainable terms. The mission includes making available fixed-interest export credits within the officially supported CIRR-system.

SEK's vision

Our vision is a sustainable world through increased Swedish exports.

SEK's core values

We are professionals, make the difficult easy and build sustainable relationships.

SEK's clients

We finance exporters, their subcontractors and foreign clients. The target group is companies with annual sales exceeding Skr 200 million and that are linked to Swedish interests and exports.

SEK's partnerships

Through Team Sweden, we have close partnerships with other export promotion agencies in Sweden such as Business Sweden and The Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN). Our international network is substantial and we also work with numerous Swedish and international banks.

Press release, July 15, 2022

SEK's interim report January-June 2022: SEK plays an increasingly important role in times of economic turbulence

Russia's war in Ukraine is creating considerable uncertainty and a deteriorating macroeconomic outlook. In times of economic turbulence, borrowers seek stable, long-term financiers. This strengthens SEK's business. The second quarter resulted in high new lending and stronger net interest income. In addition, SEK issued EUR 700 million in a green bond.

For Q2 2022, new lending was Skr 45.4 billion, which was higher year-on-year (1H21: Skr 23.2 billion). Despite the new risk tax having a negative effect of Skr 27 million on net interest income in the second quarter, net interest income still increased 8 percent year-on-year.

"We have experienced strong demand both for working capital finance from Swedish exporters and for export credits from foreign buyers," says Magnus Montan, CEO of Swedish Export Credit Corporation.

For the second quarter, the company posted a return on equity after tax of 3.3 percent and a net profit of Skr 171 million. The lower net profit compared to the first six months of the previous year is the result of unrealized valuation effects, which have had a negative impact on the net result of financial transactions.

"In troubled times, SEK's role comes to the forefront since borrowers want stable, long-term financiers. Our mission is to secure financing for the Swedish export industry even during times of increased uncertainty and volatile capital markets," says Magnus Montan.

In June, SEK conducted a public offering of a EUR 700 million five-year fixed-rate green bond. The bond was issued under the company's new sustainability bond framework, which is an umbrella framework for green, social and sustainability bonds linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

SEK is strongly capitalized with very good liquidity and the company remain ready to continue to meet Sweden's export industry's financing needs.

Results January–June 2022 (compared with January–June 2021)

- New lending Skr 69.8 billion (1H21: Skr 38.1 billion)
- Net interest income Skr 990 million (1H21: Skr 953 million)
- Operating profit Skr 361 million (1H21: Skr 603 million)
- Net profit Skr 287 million (1H21: Skr 479 million)
- New green lending Skr 6.4 million (1H21: -)
- New green borrowing Skr 9.0 billion (1H21: Skr 4.0 billion)
- After-tax return on equity 2.8 percent (1H21: 4.8 percent)
- Total capital ratio 19.7 percent (year-end 2021: 21.6 percent)
- Basic and diluted earnings per share Skr 72 (1H21: Skr 120)

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